DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 319 036 CS 010 097

AUTHOR Streb, Judith A.
TITLE Reading: Practice Book 4--Practice in Basic Reading Skills.
REPORT NO ELP-931; ISBN-0-88309-931-4
PUB DATE 84
NOTE 99p.; For other books in this series, see CS 010 093-099.
AVAILABLE FROM Essential Learning Products, 2300 W. Fifth Ave., P.O. Box 2607, Columbus, OH 43216-2607 ($2.50).
PUB TYPE Books (010) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051)

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Intermediate Grades; *Learning Activities; Oral Reading; Phonics; Programed Instructional Materials; Reading Assignments; *Reading Comprehension; *Reading Instruction; Reading Materials; Silent Reading; Skill Development; *Study Skills; *Vocabulary Development; *Word Recognition
IDENTIFIERS Reading Concepts

ABSTRACT

The reading exercises in this workbook cover the general areas of basic phonics; word structure (including compound words, prefixes, contractions, possessives, syllabication, word meaning, similes, vocabulary in content areas, analogies, and idioms); study skills (including dictionary skills, using an encyclopedia and index, reading a map, reading a time line, reading a graph, and outlining); comprehension (including reading in the content areas of social studies, science, mathematics, and literature); and oral and silent reading. Activities are presented in order of difficulty within each general area. A controlled vocabulary, which is representative of basal readers used by the average fourth grader, is used in the workbook; an answer key is provided. (SG)

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READING

Practice Book 4

Practice in basic reading skills

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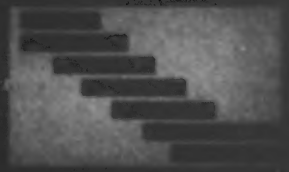

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READING

Practice Book

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Elementary Teacher and Author

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INTRODUCTION

Reading should be an enjoyable experience, but success in reading does require practice of skills.

Parents and teachers who use this book must consider the unique abilities and needs of each child completing the exercises. It is important to have the child work at his or her own rate. The chart on the cover of the book indicates the range of grade levels of the students who might use this book, depending on their particular situations. The importance of matching the child to the appropriate reading materials cannot be stressed enough.

Parents and teachers can help each child achieve success in reading by instilling an enthusiastic attitude at home and in school. Encouraging the child to do his or her best during each work session will help build self-confidence. The child should not be made to feel inadequate if mistakes are made.

The reading exercises in this book cover the general areas of basic phonics, word structure (including compound words, contractions, possessives, prefixes, word meaning, similes, vocabulary in content areas, analogies, and idioms), study skills (including dictionary skills, using an encyclopedia and index, reading a map, time line, and graph, and outlining), comprehension (including reading in the content areas of social studies, science, mathematics, and literature), and oral and silent reading.

The activities in this book are presented in order of difficulty within each general area. Many different techniques are used for practice on the pages for the various skills. Puzzles, mazes, graphs, codes, maps, and detailed illustrations make the practice of these skills more interesting and enjoyable.

A controlled vocabulary is used throughout the book. The words are representative of the vocabulary found in basal readers for the average fourth grade student. The reading selections have been checked for appropriate readability.

A list of the individual reading skills presented in the book can be found on page 93. This could be used as a record-keeping device for those skills that have been done satisfactorily. An Answer Key is given at the back of the book so the work can be self-checked.

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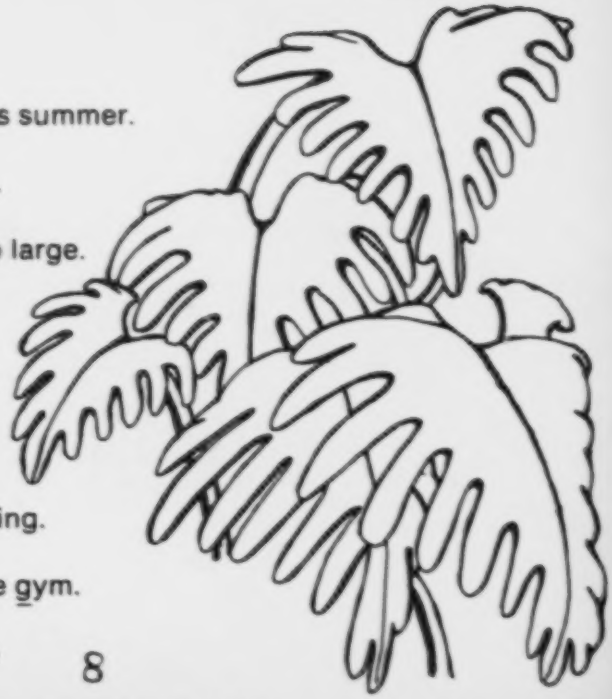
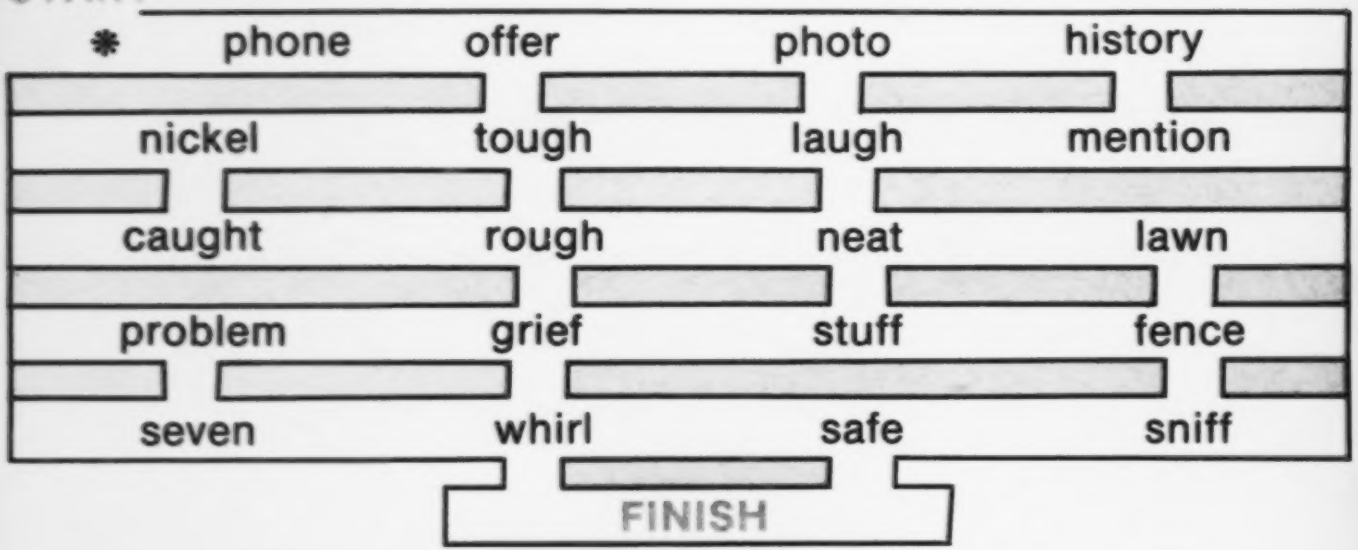
Read each sentence. Listen to the sound of the underlined letters.
If the sounds are the same, write **s**.
If the sounds are different, write **d**.

1. _____ Our cousins are coming for a visit this summer.
2. _____ Giant-sized plants grow in the jungle.
3. _____ The size of the jacket sleeves was too large.
4. _____ The gem in this ring is called a ruby.
5. _____ This cheese tastes good on crackers.
6. _____ This soft music is easy to listen to.
7. _____ It has been drizzling outside all morning.
8. _____ I have joined some classes held at the gym.
9. _____ I will bake four dozen raisin cookies.
10. _____ This summer we are going to climb the rugged mountain.



Phonics

Read the words in the maze.
Trace the path having words that contain the sound of **f**.



Circle the letter or letters in each word that spelled the **f** sound.

The sound of **f** can be spelled _____, _____, _____, or _____.

Phonics

Unscramble the letters to form words. Write the words.

1. izabrlzd _____
2. tlpasci _____
3. krictec _____
4. rsatgne _____
5. velcre _____
6. efrdmoe _____
7. izper _____
8. oflor _____

Did each word above begin with a consonant cluster? **YES NO**

Circle the consonant cluster in each word you have written.

Write a word from above to answer each clue.

1. _____ a chirping insect
2. _____ something won in a contest
3. _____ the part of a room that you stand on
4. _____ a heavy snowstorm with strong winds

Phonics

Use the code to write the words.

1-a	2-c	3-e	4-f	5-h	6-i	7-p	8-r	9-s	10-t	11-w

1. 7-3-1-8 _____
2. 9-5-1-8-3 _____
3. 11-5-3-8-3 _____
4. 5-1-6-8 _____
5. 11-3-1-8 _____
6. 4-1-6-8 _____
7. 2-1-8-3 _____
8. 7-1-6-8 _____
9. 10-5-3-8-3 _____
10. 7-1-8-3 _____

1. Do all the words have the same vowel sound? **YES** **NO**
2. Write the different spellings for the vowel sound.

_____ _____ _____ _____

3. Write the three words above that are homophones.

_____ _____ _____

11

Circle two one-syllable words in each sentence that have the same vowel sound.

1. We will serve the vegetable soup first.
2. The sunlight should perk up the fern.
3. Her aunt has traveled all around the world.
4. That bird is hunting for a worm.
5. Stir the sauce so it does not burn.

Do the circled words have the same vowel sound as in **sir**? **YES NO**
Complete this sentence: The vowel sound /ėr/ as in **sir** can be spelled _____,

_____, _____, or _____.

Circle the vowel sound heard in the words in each group.

1. lean key ski she feet /ē/ /e/ /a/
2. great neighbor stay wait /a/ /ā/ /ē/
3. through shoe few moose /o͞o/ /u/ /ō/
4. head said met thread /i/ /ē/ /e/
5. house tower loud clown /aw/ /ou/ /ō/

Phonics

Circle two words in each row that have the same vowel sound as the underlined syllable in the first word.

1.	back-yard	path	care	jaw	same	have	save
2.	crea-ture	bread	red	leave	scene	wear	egg
3.	steam-boat	book	cough	shop	joke	load	glove
4.	rac-coon	flood	tooth	foot	come	loose	shook
5.	pi-o-neer	try	chin	ink	smile	tilt	shrink
6.	loud-speaker	noun	clown	soon	hot	sold	could
7.	cir-cle	tire	fern	far	rise	churn	hired
8.	hid-den	ride	cent	stick	pipe	while	still
9.	en-joy	coins	town	blouse	bowl	boil	sound
10.	aw-ful	crown	taught	fought	was	drown	owl

Circle the two vowels that make one sound in each word.

1. statue	3. piece	5. wooden	7. geese	9. guess
2. freedom	4. people	6. rainfall	8. crease	10. foam

Write the missing vowels to complete each word.

1. scr ____ ____ n	3. f ____ ____ ld	5. pl ____ ____ se
2. t ____ ____ thache	4. app ____ ____ r	6. qu ____ ____ n

Add and subtract letters to form these words.

1. gr + oe - e + a + nne - ne = _____
2. h + eea - e + ve - e + i + ly = _____
3. in + cor - o + eai - i + se = _____
4. parr - r + a + kk - k + ee + t = _____
5. suu - u + cc + ea - a + e + d = _____

Phonics

Circle nine words in the puzzle that have a short vowel sound in the first syllable.

s	t	r	e	m	p	t	y	c
d	r	t	h	u	n	d	e	r
s	l	e	a	t	h	e	r	u
f	i	n	d	h	a	m	a	f
h	u	n	d	r	e	d	c	f
o	s	i	r	e	l	t	k	l
l	i	s	e	e	n	o	e	e
e	g	g	s	o	f	a	t	s
c	l	i	s	t	e	n	o	t

Write the nine words.
Circle the letter or letters that spell the short vowel sound in the first syllable.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Circle the compound word in each sentence.
Write the letter of the meaning of each word.

_____ 1. The average rainfall for this area is 24 inches a year.

a. water in a lake **b. the amount of rain that falls** **c. thunderstorms**

_____ 2. Mark is an outstanding tennis player.

a. very good **b. very unhappy** **c. standing outside**

_____ 3. Many people travel by streetcar from one end of the city to the other.

a. any car in the street **b. train** **c. a car that runs on rails on the street**

_____ 4. Would you like to play a game of softball?

a. a ball made of cotton **b. a game like baseball using a larger ball pitched underhand**

_____ 5. We always buy our plants at the greenhouse.

a. a building for growing plants **b. a house that is green** **c. a grass hut**

_____ 6. You can park your car in the driveway.

a. highway **b. speedway** **c. a private road that leads to a house or garage**

Word Structure

Read the letter. Circle each contraction. Write the two words that form each contraction.

Dear Mom and Dad,

I'm enjoying my stay at Camp Cherokee. I've already been swimming and hiking today. I'll try archery this afternoon. My cabin is planning a canoe trip for tomorrow. We're going to camp overnight on an island. That'll be fun! It won't be long before Parents' Weekend. We'll all be together then. See you soon.

Love, Chris

Word pairs that form the contractions.

1. _____ _____
2. _____ _____
3. _____ _____
4. _____ _____
5. _____ _____
6. _____ _____
7. _____ _____

Read each sentence.
Write a possessive noun in each blank.

1. The girl has a blue pen.

   Whose pen? the _____ pen

2. These three boys own a dog.

   Whose dog? the _____ dog

3. My two aunts both drive green cars.

   Whose cars? my _____ cars

4. My friend bought a new pair of skis.

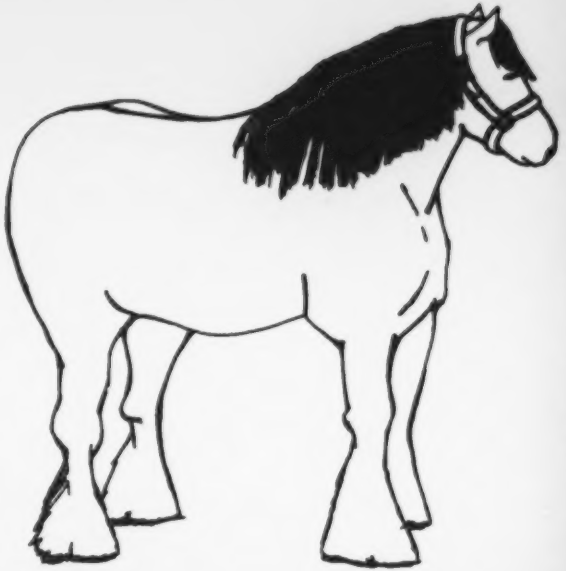
   Whose skis? my _____ skis

5. The horse has a long mane.

   Whose mane? the _____ mane

6. Have you ever tasted milk from a goat?

   Whose milk? a _____ milk



Word Structure

Read what each prefix in the box means.

> **dis-** and **un-** mean "not" or "opposite of"
> **pre-** means "ahead of time" or "before"
> **re-** means "again"

Write the prefix and base word of the underlined words in the sentences.
Write what the underlined word means.

	Prefix	Base Word
1. Does she always <u>disagree</u> with what you say?	_____	_____
Disagree means _____ .		
2. Is this ham <u>precooked</u>?	_____	_____
Precooked means _____ .		
3. Cheating in a game is <u>unfair</u>.	_____	_____
Unfair means _____ .		

	Prefix	Base Word
4. Remember to preheat the oven before you bake.	_____	_____

Preheat means to _____.

5. I disapprove of your behavior at recess.	_____	_____

Disapprove means _____.

6. I am uncertain of the answer to the problem.	_____	_____

Uncertain means _____.

7. We are planning to recarpet my bedroom.	_____	_____

Recarpet means _____.

Word Structure

Circle the word in each sentence containing a suffix.
Write the base word on the line.

1. Her plane is not arriving until late this afternoon. _____

2. Both of these will work equally well. _____

3. The painter will begin his work tomorrow at noon. _____

4. It was friendly of him to invite us to go for a swim. _____

5. It is hopeless to try to mend this vase. _____

6. My trip to the dentist was not very painful. _____

7. The turtle went slowly from the pond to the grass. _____

8. His new haircut is a great improvement. _____

Read the words in the list.
Circle their base words in the puzzle.

- thoughtful
- unlike
- prewash
- replace
- dishonest
- friendly
- writer
- kindness
- dirty
- grinning
- runner
- traces
- tasted
- hourly
- sadness

t	a	s	t	e	w	d	l	p
x	k	i	n	d	a	i	c	h
i	o	h	r	t	s	r	f	o
t	h	o	u	g	h	t	w	u
l	o	n	n	r	p	r	r	r
i	s	e	n	i	l	a	i	w
k	f	s	o	n	a	c	t	s
e	v	t	o	l	c	e	e	a
s	l	f	r	i	e	n	d	d

Word Structure

Write the suffix **-ful, -less, -er,** or **-est** to complete each sentence.

1. The suffix _____ means "without."
2. The suffix _____ means "full of."
3. The suffix _____ compares two persons or things.
4. The suffix _____ compares three or more persons or things.

Circle the word that completes each sentence. Write its base word on the line.

1. The jet engine is (**louder** **loudest**) than a car engine. _____
2. She is (**hopeful** **hopeless**) that they will win the game. _____
3. The (**fearful** **fearless**) girl was not afraid. _____
4. Can you name the (**brighter** **brightest**) star in the sky? _____
5. Main Street is (**busier** **busiest**) than Pine Street. _____

The words at the ends of these lines are not divided correctly.
Write these words and divide them correctly into syllables.

1. In the fall, my family gathers apples,and we make apple jelly. 1. _____
2. My family celebrated the holiday by watching the parade and having a picnic. 2. _____
3. The robin caught the worm and then quickly flew back to its nest in the tree. 3. _____
4. Will you help me if I have a problem with my math homework? 4. _____
5. I will probably need a new pair of sneakers for the race on Saturday. 5. _____
6. Of all the places in the world, which nation would you choose to visit? 6. _____
7. I do not know if I will be able to return this shirt and get another one. 7. _____
8. The small boy's feet kept slipping off the pedals because the bicycle was too big. 8. _____

Word Structure

Form words by choosing a syllable from the box to add to each syllable below. Write the words.

-rel	-ple	-pare	-per	-en	-gram
-tle	-tion	-dle	-ley	-cil	-night

1. ma- _____
2. cra- _____
3. tur- _____
4. squir- _____
5. straight- _____
6. val- _____
7. pro- _____
8. pre- _____
9. ques- _____
10. pen- _____
11. to- _____
12. pep- _____

Say each word. Circle the syllable that is stressed. Write a 1 in the blank if the first syllable is stressed. Write a 2 in the blank if the second syllable is stressed.

1. for-ty	_____	9. din-ner	_____	17. re-port	_____
2. col-or	_____	10. de-cide	_____	18. fa-mous	_____
3. di-vide	_____	11. re-ply	_____	19. guilt-y	_____
4. wa-ter	_____	12. car-rot	_____	20. lan-guage	_____
5. con-fess	_____	13. peo-ple	_____	21. hon-ey	_____
6. mod-el	_____	14. sur-prise	_____	22. gui-tar	_____
7. to-night	_____	15. trou-ble	_____	23. ho-tel	_____
8. lem-on	_____	16. pur-ple	_____	24. or-der	_____
TOTAL	☐	TOTAL	☐	TOTAL	☐

Add the numbers in each column.

Is the total in each column the same number? **YES** **NO**

Circle the sum of all three totals. **30** **33** **35**

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Word Structure

Circle one word in each line that is not divided correctly.
Write the word and divide it.

1. bot-tom	run-ner	gott-en	_____
2. han-dle	simp-le	wrin-kle	_____
3. some-times	hand-shake	shoes-hine	_____
4. frien-dly	child-ish	re-turn	_____

Read each three-syllable word.
Underline the syllable that receives the most stress.

1. el-e-phant
2. per-form-ance
3. in-stru-ment
4. tri-cy-cle
5. ad-mis-sion
6. in-tro-duce
7. man-ag-er
8. to-mor-row
9. au-di-ence
10. im-por-tant
11. re-mem-ber
12. e-quip-ment

Vocabulary

Read each sentence. Write the letter of the meaning of the underlined word.

_____ 1. If you drop the box, the glassware will break.

a. to become damaged by smashing **b. to fail to obey** **c. to come to an end**

_____ 2. The calf followed its mother around the pasture.

a. the back of the leg **b. leather** **c. a young cow**

_____ 3. The small girl's singing voice is very high.

a. tall **b. shrill or sharp** **c. very happy**

_____ 4. Our school play is about early pioneer life.

a. something done for fun **b. a turn in a game** **c. a story written to be acted out**

_____ 5. The dancer was the star of the show.

a. a shape that has five or more points **b. best performer** **c. a heavenly body**

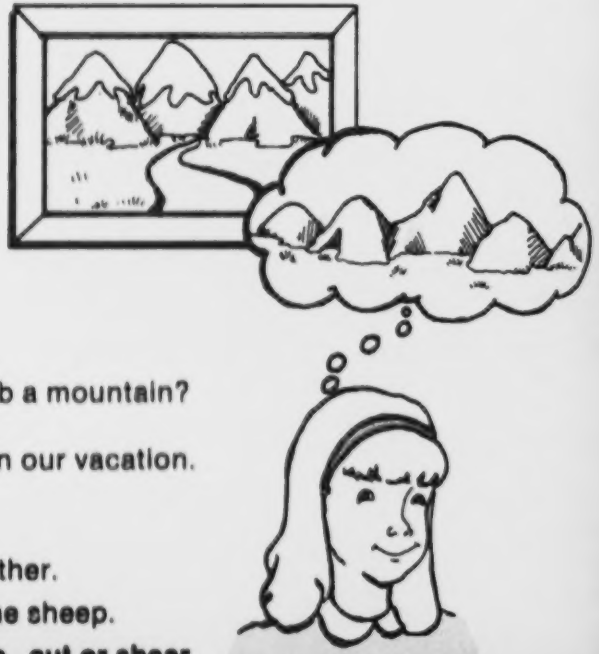
_____ 6. Did the vase fall from the shelf?

a. to come down from a higher place **b. autumn** **c. a waterfall**

Vocabulary

Words can have different meanings.
Write the letter of the meaning of the underlined word next to the sentence.

1. _____ I picked a beautiful rose from my garden.
2. _____ The people rose when the President arrived.
   a. got up **b. a flower**
3. _____ The actors in the show were very talented.
4. _____ Will you show me how to hook a rug?
   a. teach or explain **b. performance**
5. _____ Can you picture what it would be like to climb a mountain?
6. _____ We took a picture of every place we visited on our vacation.
   a. photograph **b. imagine**
7. _____ Put a clip on these papers to keep them together.
8. _____ We watched the woman clip the wool from the sheep.
   a. something that holds things together **b. cut or shear**



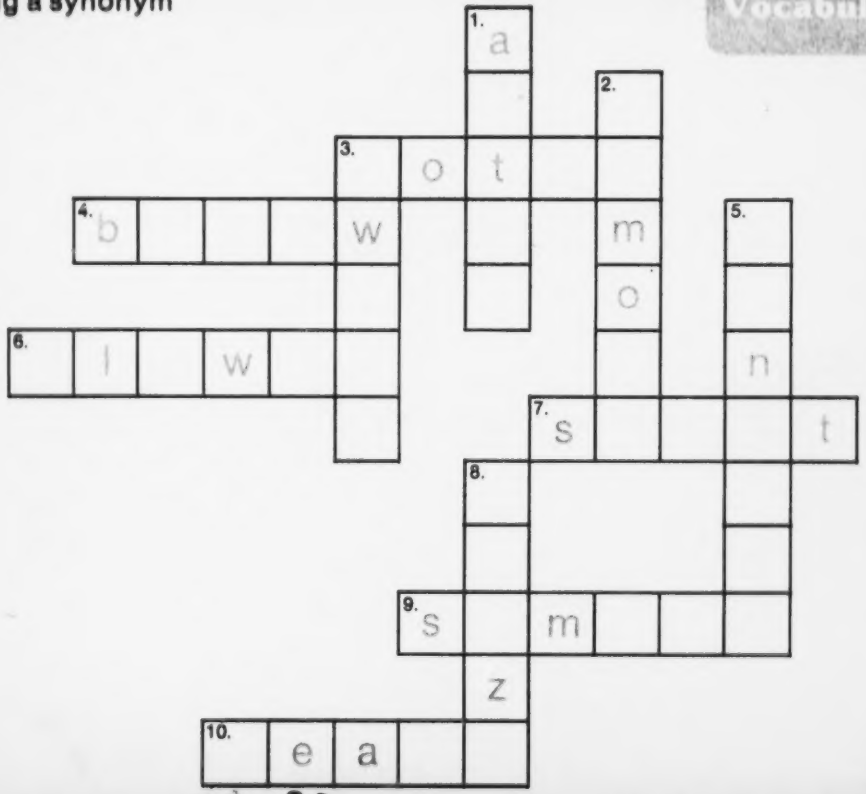
Complete the puzzle by writing a synonym for each word given.
The letter clues will help you.

Across

3. sum
4. underneath
6. blossom
7. begin
9. easy
10. go

Down

1. behind
2. nearly
3. spin
5. dawn
8. award



Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a synonym for the underlined word.

cheerful job dawn hurt discover coast difficult recall

1. Arise at <u>sunrise</u> means the same as arise at _____.
2. Fishing along the <u>shore</u> means the same as fishing along the _____.
3. To <u>harm</u> yourself means the same as to _____ yourself.
4. Being very <u>merry</u> means the same as being very _____.
5. A <u>hard</u> problem to solve means the same as a _____ problem to solve.
6. To <u>remember</u> the date means the same as to _____ the date.
7. To finish a <u>task</u> means the same as to finish a _____.
8. To <u>find</u> something means to _____ it.

Vocabulary

Read each sentence. Circle the two words that have opposite meanings.

1. The calm teacher talked to the children who were disturbed by the thunderstorm.
2. I went to the lost and found department to look for my jacket.
3. Please believe me when I say that I do not doubt that you can do the work.
4. We were surprised to discover that the fake fur was not real after all.
5. If I continue to cough, I will have to stop and buy some medicine.
6. Her garden has many beautiful flowers and just a few weeds.
7. I will ask about tennis lessons in order to answer your questions.
8. The strange object we thought we saw in the sky turned out to be an ordinary weather balloon.
9. We all lowered our heads when the flag was raised.
10. The child is showing us the surprise she was hiding all morning.

Vocabulary

Words that Describe

1. Circle the words that describe things you might hear.

1. loud creaky sweet screeching chewy

2. Circle the words that describe things you might smell.

2. soft sweet fishy long fresh

3. Circle the words that describe things you might taste.

3. short sour fuzzy stale bitter

4. Circle the words that describe things you might see.

4. bang beautiful ring shiny colorful

5. Circle the words that describe things you might touch.

5. music soft rough damp shrill

Circle two words in each sentence that describe something or someone.

1. The friendly clown told funny stories to the children.

2. I will wear my thick, woolen sweater on the hike.

3. The shrill sound made by the alarm frightened the young children.

Vocabulary

Write a homophone for the underlined word to complete each sentence.

1. We heard the large _____ of buffalo as they crossed the prairie.
2. Will we need a _____ bag of dirt to fill the hole?
3. You were right to _____ your name in the first blank.
4. It is _____ far to walk to the park and back.
5. It did not seem fair to double the price of the train _____ .
6. I felt weak with the flu all last _____ .
7. We _____ our bikes down the newly paved road.
8. Our plane will be taking off in exactly one _____ .

Vocabulary

The words in each list name things or people that belong to a certain category. Write a name for each group.

1. lawyer, artist, nurse, teacher, mechanic _____
2. reading, social studies, science, math _____
3. oak, maple, elm, birch, dogwood, willow _____
4. tea, lemonade, juice, milk, coffee _____
5. lake, ocean, river, pond, stream _____
6. rose, daisy, iris, violet, tulip _____

Circle one word that does not belong in each group.

1. automobile, tire, train, jet, ship, subway, streetcar
2. March, December, July, October, Wednesday, January
3. raccoon, woodchuck, possum, octopus, skunk, porcupine

Read the sentence in each box.
Draw a line under the two things that are being compared.
Then check the sentence that means the same.

1. The runner shot like a bullet down the track.

   _____ a. The runner ran very fast down the track.

   _____ b. The runner was dangerous on the track.

2. The fog was like a curtain surrounding us.

   _____ a. The fog was the color of our curtains.

   _____ b. The fog was very thick.

3. The kitten's fur felt like velvet.

   _____ a. The kitten wore a coat made of velvet.

   _____ b. The kitten's fur felt very soft.

4. The trees looked like pretzels after the storm.

   _____ a. The trees were bent and twisted.

   _____ b. The trees were made of pretzels.

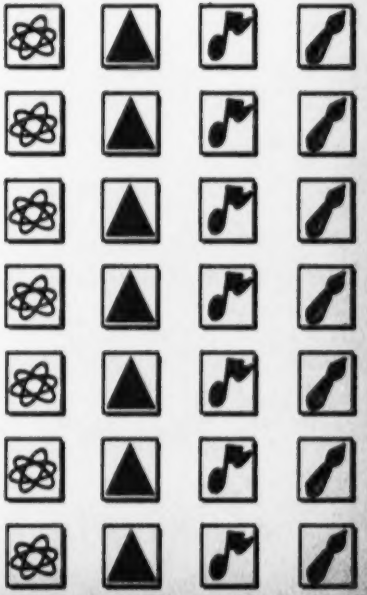
Vocabulary

Each symbol stands for a certain area of study:

Science Mathematics Music Art

Read the sentences. Look at the underlined words. Circle the symbol that shows in which area of study you would use these words.

1. We will record each team's scores on a bar graph.
2. This orchestra is famous all over the world for their jazz music.
3. Measure the area of this rectangle.
4. We are learning about the planets in our solar system.
5. Will you do your picture with watercolors or oil paints?
6. I recognize this melody, but I do not know the words to the song.
7. We will perform an experiment to show evaporation.



Vocabulary

Each sentence tells about pairs of things that go together.
Write the letter of the answer to complete each sentence.

1. Grape is to vine as corn is to _____.	**a. tree b. stalk c. stem**
2. Kid is to goat as _____ is to sheep.	**a. lamb b. pup c. kitten**
3. Sorrow is to happiness as back is to _____.	**a. gladness b. rear c. front**
4. Gills are to fish as _____ are to people.	**a. feet b. lungs c. arms**
5. Juice is to drink as apple is to _____.	**a. stir b. spill c. eat**
6. Feathers are to birds as _____ are to lizards.	**a. scales b. hair c. fur**
7. Morning is to early as evening is to _____.	**a. day b. night c. late**
8. Sail is to boat as _____ is to car.	**a. wheel b. motor c. window**

Vocabulary

Read each sentence. The underlined words have a special meaning. Write the letter of the correct meaning.

1. The traveler became hot under the collar when the airlines lost his luggage. _____

   a. very angry b. hot around the neck

2. My parents raised the roof when we left the kitchen in a mess. _____

   a. put a new roof on the house b. became very upset

3. I hope they won't let the cat out of the bag and spoil the surprise party. _____

   a. set the cat free b. tell the secret

4. We are going to hit the road early since it will be a long trip. _____

   a. leave b. pound the pavement

5. This fresh fruit salad is out of this world! _____

   a. very good b. from outer space

6. The child hit the jackpot when she chose the winning number for the prize. _____

   a. struck the pot b. had good luck

Use this guideline to find a word in the dictionary:

First part of the dictionary	Middle part of the dictionary	Last part of the dictionary
words beginning with **a** through **f**	words beginning with **g** through **p**	words beginning with **q** through **z**

Write **first, middle,** or **last** to tell in which part of the dictionary you would find these words.

1. bargain _____
2. regular _____
3. quick _____
4. prepare _____
5. color _____
6. wink _____
7. square _____
8. gather _____
9. field _____

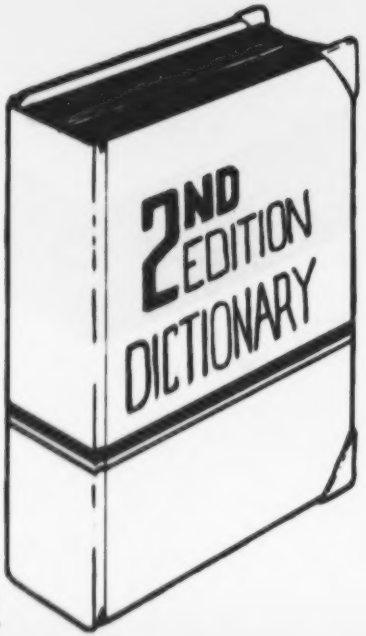
Circle YES or NO to answer these questions.

1. Would **happiness** and **loudly** be found in the same section? YES NO
2. Would **donkey** and **balloon** be found in the same section? YES NO
3. Would **open** and **reply** be found in the same section? YES NO
4. Would **daytime** and **icicle** be found in the same section? YES NO
5. Would **scene** and **until** be found in the same section? YES NO

Study Skills

Circle the word in each sentence that names an animal.
Circle the letter of the guide words that tell on which page you would find the animal name.

1. The monkey swung from tree to tree in search of food.
   a. mole—moment b. money—monster c. moon—moose
2. The peacock's feathers are brightly colored.
   a. peace—peanut b. payment—peach c. peak—pecan
3. The sheep were sheared early this morning.
   a. sheet—shelf b. shield—shine c. shed—shell
4. The seal entertained the audience of children.
   a. scrub—seam b. search—second c. secret—seed
5. We found the dam that the colony of beavers had built.
   a. beagle—bear b. beard—became c. bed—been
6. That small furry creature is an opossum.
   a. one—opinion b. orange—order c. open—opposite



Read each sentence. Write the word for each dictionary respelling.

piano	quart	please	question
quiet	pilot	quarterback	plural

1. Will you (plēz) help me with the dishes? _____
2. **Leaves** is the (plůr' əl) form of **leaf**. _____
3. Sarah will play the (pē an' ō) at the party. _____
4. The (pī' lət) landed the jet safely in the storm. _____
5. Do you know the answer to this (kwes' chən)? _____
6. The (kwôr' tər bak') was the star player in the game. _____
7. I will need to buy another (kwôrt) of milk. _____
8. The hallway is dark and (kwī' ət). _____

Study Skills

Answer the questions about this page of a dictionary.

shook (shůk) *v.* did shake; trembled.

short (shôrt) *adj.* not long.

si-lent (sī'lənt) *adj.* perfectly quiet.

sim-i-lar (sim'ə lər) *adj.* almost the same.

soft-en (sôf'ən) *v.* to make soft.

soil (soil) 1. *n.* dirt. 2. *v.* to make something dirty.

so-lo (sō'lō) *adj.* alone; by oneself.

sport (spôrt) *n.* a game needing skill and physical exercise.

spring (spring) 1. *n.* the season when plants begin to grow and new leaves appear on trees. 2. *v.* to jump.

1. What are the guide words on this page? _____ _____

2. How many entry words are listed on the page? _____

3. Match these abbreviations with the correct part of speech.

a. *v.* •	• adjective
b. *adj.* •	• noun
c. *n.* •	• verb

4. How many words are verbs? _____

5. How many words are nouns? _____

6. How many words are adjectives? _____

7. Circle the entry words that have more than one meaning.

   a. soil **b. silent** **c. spring** **d. sport**

8. Which word means **almost the same**? _____

9. Which word names what **football** is? _____

10. Which meaning of **spring** names the season that follows winter? _____

11. Which meaning of **soil** is a synonym for **earth**? _____

12. Write entry words to complete the sentence.

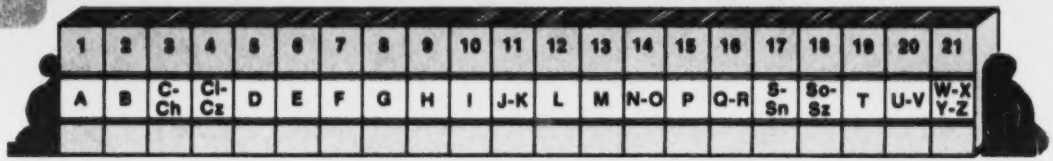
    Baseball is a popular _____ played in the _____ and summer months.

13. Match each entry word with its dictionary respelling.

similar	**silent**	**solo**	**soften**	**shook**
•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•
a. (sō'lō)	**b.** (sŏf'en)	**c.** (sim' ə lər)	**d.** (shůk)	**e.** (sī'lənt)

Study Skills

Answer the following questions about an encyclopedia.



1. An encyclopedia is _____.

   a. a book containing words, definitions, and sentences

   b. a set of books that contain information about many different topics

2. Write the number of the volume you would look in to find the following topics.

   a. _____ dinosaurs b. _____ skiing c. _____ China

   d. _____ Abe Lincoln e. _____ kites f. _____ x-ray equipment

3. Which volume would you use to answer each question? Circle the key word you would look for.

   a. What crops grow in the state of Iowa? _____

   b. How does a radio work? _____

   c. What are some uses for solar energy? _____

   d. What are some of the poems written by Robert Frost? _____

   e. What do Eskimos wear and eat? _____

An index is an alphabetical list of subjects found at the back of a book. The index lists the pages on which each subject can be found.

The following is a part of an index from a book on reptiles. Use the index to answer the questions.

Index

Age of reptiles, 11
Alligators, 11, 12, 15
Boa constrictor, 18, 19
Chameleon, 48, 50
Cobras, 24, 26, 27
Crocodiles, 11, 12, 43
Desert tortoise, 35
Eggs of reptiles, 10, 14-15, 28, 34, 36, 38, 39, 43
Giant tortoise, 32, 34
Glass snake 52, 54, 55
Lizards, 11, 38, 40, 42-44, 46-48, 50-52, 54-56, 58
Painted turtle, 28

1. Write the names of two different kinds of tortoises found in this book.

   _____

   _____

2. If you wanted to learn about the home of an alligator, which pages would you look on?

   _____

3. If you wanted to learn about how chameleons change colors, which pages would you look on? _____

4. Does the book give information about a cobra? YES NO

5. If you wanted to know if a boa constrictor is dangerous, which pages would you read? _____

Study Skills

According to a Greek myth, Atlas was a god who belonged to a group called Titans. Atlas and the other Titans fought and lost a battle against Zeus. As a punishment, Atlas was made to hold the sky on his shoulders. Atlas is sometimes pictured holding the earth on his shoulders. Today, we know an atlas as a book of maps.

1. Circle the kinds of information you think would be found in an atlas.

   a. names of cities b. locations of rivers c. prices of tires

   d. maps showing roadways e. colors of stars f. products of countries

2. Maps have keys. The map key tells the meaning of the symbols that are used on the map. The symbol is sometimes a small picture of the real thing.

   Write the letter of the word that names each of these symbols.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

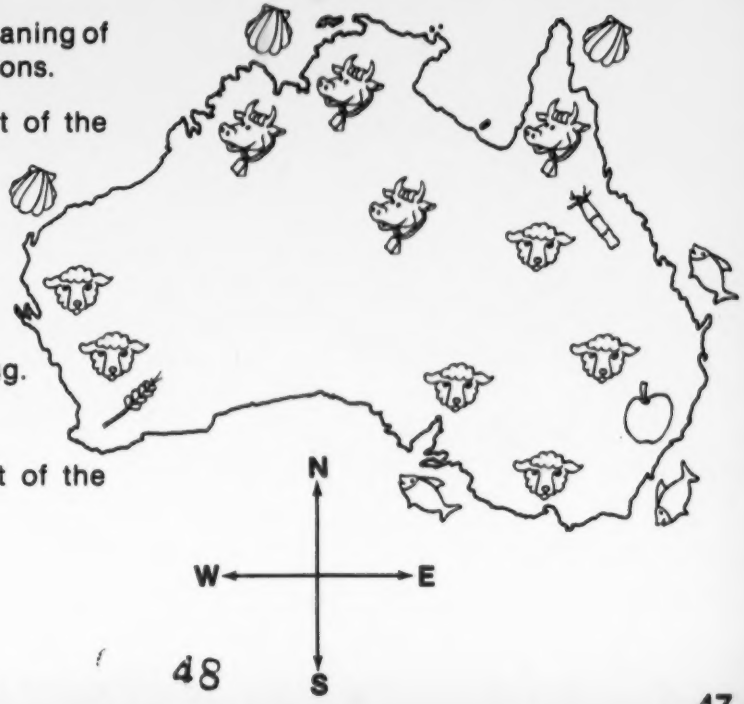
6. _____

7. _____

a. wheat
b. pearls
c. sheep
d. sugar cane
e. fruit
f. cattle
g. tuna

In an atlas you will find special maps called product maps. These maps show the different kinds of animals raised, foods grown, and other products found in that country.

This is a product map of Australia. Use the meaning of the symbols from page 46. Answer the questions.



1. More sheep are found in the _____ part of the country.

   a. southern b. northern

2. Sugar cane is grown on the _____ coast.

   a. west b. east

3. There are _____ main areas for tuna fishing.

   a. five b. two c. three

4. Most cattle are raised in the _____ part of the country.

   a. northern b. southern

5. Pearl diving is done in _____ areas.

   a. two b. three c. four

Life in the Desert

A desert is a region that is usually thought of as being very hot with little rainfall. We do not think of the desert as being an ideal place for plants and animals to live. However, the desert is the home for some interesting living things.

Some desert animals are not a pretty sight! The horned toad and the spiny-tailed lizard are two such animals. Desert animals try to remain in the shade during the day. But in the evening, you may see a kangaroo rat at play. The camel has always been able to survive in the desert.

Some plants are able to live in the desert because they require little water. The sagebrush is a common desert plant. The mesquite tree has roots as long as forty feet so it can obtain water from deep under the earth's surface. The popular cactus plant stores large amounts of water in its stem.

An outline is another way of recording the same information that is in the paragraphs.
The headings in the outline state the main ideas.
Under each main idea are the details.

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Complete the outline on the next page by writing the missing details.

Complete the outline with information from the paragraphs.

Life in the Desert

I. Animal Life

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

II. Plant Life

A. _____

B. _____

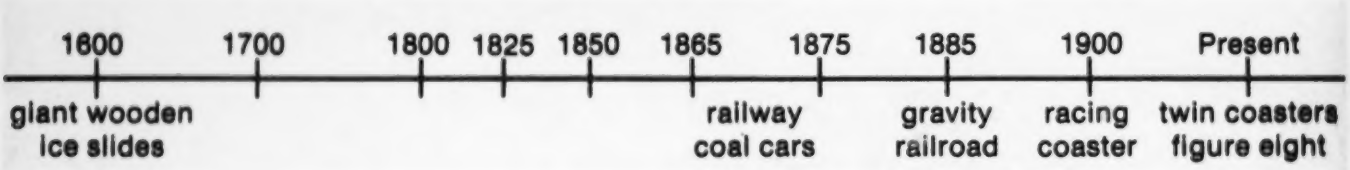
C. _____

Study Skills

From Ice Slides to Scream Machines

You do not have to be an astronaut to soar through space. A ride on a modern roller coaster will give you an experience you will never forget!

Look at the time line to see how roller coasters developed.



Use the information on the time line to answer the questions. Circle the answers.

The first roller coasters were built in Russia. They were giant wooden slides.

1. These slides were covered with _____. **a. tracks b. ice c. sawdust**

2. The first roller coasters were built around _____. **a. 1600 b. 1700 c. 1800**

3. There were _____ roller coasters designed between 1700 and 1850.
a. several b. three c. no

The first roller coaster in the United States was actually a railway car built to carry coal. Seats were put in the cars and the ride was called the Switchback.

4. The Switchback was built around _____. **a. 1870 b. 1850 c. 1915**

Thompson's Pleasure Gravity Railway was built at an amusement park in New York. Ten riders traveled at six miles an hour down a 450-foot track.

5. The gravity railroad was build around _____. **a. 1900 b. 1885 c. 1865**

6. The gravity railroad was the _____ roller coaster built since 1700. **a. third b. first c. second**

In Paris a ride using wheeled carts was built. Two cars, holding two passengers each, raced side by side.

7. The racing coaster was built in _____. **a. 1900 b. 1850 c. 1885**

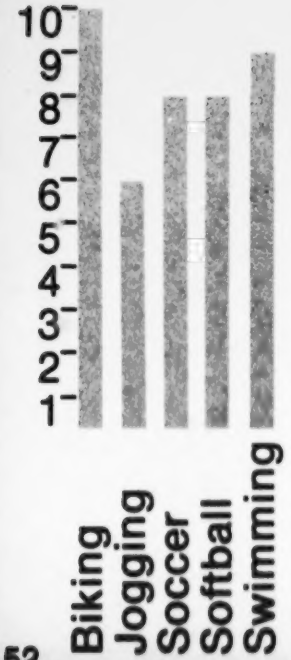
Throughout the years inventors created new rides.

8. Today some roller coasters are shaped like _____.
a. a cloverleaf b. a figure eight c. a square

9. The roller coasters of today are very large. Some rides have _____ with several loops.
a. twin coasters b. no seats c. huge wheels

Study Skills

Some children were asked what kinds of sports activities they like to do in their spare time.
The bar graph shows the results of the survey.



Use the bar graph to answer the following questions. Write the letter of the answer on the line.

1. *How many children took part in the survey?* _____

   a. 8 b. 10 c. 15

2. How many different sports are shown on the graph? _____

   a. 5 b. 4 c. 6

3. What is the most popular sport? _____

   a. soccer b. softball c. biking

4. How many children enjoy swimming? _____

   a. 8 b. 9 c. 10

5. Which two sports are enjoyed by the same number of children?

   a. soccer and softball b. softball and swimming c. jogging and soccer

Read each sentence. Put a check in the boxes by those sentences that support the main idea.

BICYCLE SAFETY

- ☐ 1. Always ride with the traffic on the right side of the street.
- ☐ 2. Stop, look, and listen before turning onto a street.
- ☐ 3. Try to do stunts and tricks on your bike.
- ☐ 4. Give hand signals when turning or stopping.
- ☐ 5. Ride in the middle of busy streets.
- ☐ 6. Stop at all stop signs and red lights.
- ☐ 7. Do not carry riders.
- ☐ 8. If you ride at night, wear white clothing, turn on your headlight, and have reflectors on your bike.
- ☐ 9. Check to be sure that your bike has the right amount of air in the tires.
- ☐ 10. Leave your bike outside in all kinds of weather.

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Comprehension

Read each group of sentences. Decide the correct order of the sentences. Circle the letter next to the correct order.

Group A

1. Sue answered the door.
2. Kathy walked to Sue's house yesterday afternoon.
3. Sue invited Kathy in to play a game.
4. Kathy walked up to Sue's front door and rang the doorbell.

a. 4, 2, 3, 1 **b. 1, 2, 3, 4** **c. 2, 4, 1, 3**

Group B

1. Manuel had to write a report about reptiles.
2. Manuel checked out two books about lizards.
3. Manuel wrote an interesting report about different kinds of lizards.
4. Manuel went to the library to find some books to help him.

a. 1, 4, 2, 3 **b. 2, 4, 1, 3** **c. 1, 4, 3, 2**

1. When Mei got home, she discovered a small crack in the vase.
2. Mei wanted to buy a gift for her mother.
3. She went to the store and bought a vase.
4. She returned the vase to the store and exchanged it for another.

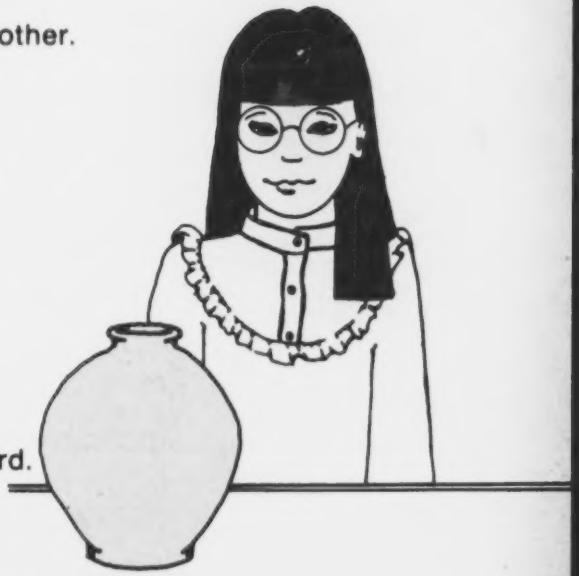
a. 1, 3, 4, 2 **b. 2, 3, 1, 4** **c. 4, 1, 3, 2**

1. When breakfast was ready, Joe woke his family.
2. Joe made juice, eggs, and pancakes.
3. Joe woke up very early this morning.
4. He quietly went to the kitchen.

a. 3, 4, 2, 1 **b. 4, 3, 2, 1** **c. 2, 1, 4, 3**

1. She read the sentence again and understood.
2. She looked in the dictionary to find the meaning of the word.
3. She came to a word she did not know the meaning of.
4. Sally was reading a book about the planets.

a. 1, 4, 2, 3 **b. 3, 2, 1, 4** **c. 4, 3, 2, 1**



Comprehension

A cause is the reason something happened. The effect is the result. Read each sentence. Circle the cause and underline the effect.

1. My bike is rusty because it was left out in the rain.
2. I am tired this morning because I watched a late movie on television.
3. George overslept this morning and was late for school.
4. Carmen is very hungry because she has not eaten all day.
5. Since they studied very hard, Carol and Joe got the best scores on the test.

Circle two possible causes for each effect.

1. a flood **a. heavy rains** **b. a broken dam** **c. hot temperatures**
2. a fallen tree **a. a person chopping** **b. too many leaves** **c. high winds**
3. a sleepless night **a. bright sunshine** **b. loud noises** **c. illness**
4. water on the floor **a. a leak** **b. a spill** **c. a fountain**

Read each group of sentences. From the information that is given, complete the last sentence in each group.

1. All snakes are reptiles.
   A cottonmouth is a snake.
   Therefore, a cottonmouth is _____.

2. Citrus fruits contain a lot of vitamin C.
   Oranges and lemons are citrus fruits.
   Therefore, oranges and lemons contain _____.

3. Green plants need sunlight to live.
   Ivy is a green plant.
   Therefore, ivy needs _____.

4. The Hawaiian Islands have a warm climate.
   Oahu is one of the Hawaiian Islands.
   Therefore, Oahu has _____.

Comprehension

Read the story.

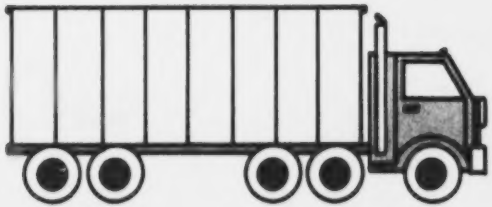
Have you ever thought of making a career of working at night? Many people have very important nighttime jobs. Caring for patients in hospitals does not stop at night. Hospitals are filled with busy doctors, nurses, and other staff members twenty-four hours a day. The presses in the newspaper rooms are rolling during the night so that the morning paper can be at your doorstep when you awake. Those freshly baked donuts and rolls that you buy early in the morning were baked by night workers while you slept. When people arrive at their places of work in the morning, their offices are neat and clean because of the cleaning staff who worked during the night hours. Have you ever tried making an operator-assisted phone call late at night? Would you be able to if there were no operators working? That fresh produce that lines the stores' shelves each morning was brought in the night before by the delivery people who sometimes drive all night to reach the stores in time.

Nighttime jobs are a very important part of the working world.

Answer the questions about the story.

1. Circle the night workers mentioned in the story.

a. bakers	e. newspaper staff
b. plumbers	f. shopkeepers
c. hospital staff	g. delivery truck drivers
d. telephone operators	h. office cleaning staff



2. Write the letter of each effect in the blank.

1. If telephone operators only worked days, _____.	a. patients would have no night-time care
2. If a hospital staff only worked days, _____.	b. goods would take much longer to reach us
3. If offices were cleaned during daytime hours, _____.	c. operator-assisted calls could only be made during the day
4. If delivery trucks came only during the day, _____.	d. office workers would have difficulty doing their jobs

Comprehension

Read the story.

Craftspeople of Mexico

Making beautiful crafts by hand is a way of life for many of the people of Mexico. The history of many of these crafts dates back thousands of years.

Many craftspeople find materials for their handmade products right where they live. Reed mats are made in areas around lakes where reeds grow. Wooden furniture comes from the highlands where there are plenty of trees. Workers in villages near the seashore make jewelry and other crafts from the shells.

As a rule, Mexico's craftspeople live in small towns and villages. Sometimes an entire village works on the same handicraft. Usually each craft village and family has a special style, design, color, or shape to its handiwork. Only in one town will you find clay water jars in the shape of pineapples or wooden trays with beautiful designs. In one village all baskets are made with palm leaves while in the next village they are made with wicker.

The Mexican craftspeople are proud of their country's crafts.

Comprehension

Circle the answers to the following questions.

1. According to the story, what is an important way of life for many people in Mexico?

   a. farming **b. tending flocks of sheep** **c. making beautiful crafts**

2. Would you ever find an entire Mexican village working on the same handicraft? YES NO

3. How can you tell where a certain craft comes from in Mexico?

   a. The craft from a certain village has a special style, design, color, or shape.
   b. On the bottom of each craft is stamped where it is made.
   c. All Mexican crafts are made in one village.

4. Read each sentence. If the sentence is a fact, write **F** in the blank. If the sentence is an opinion, write **O** in the blank.

   a. _____ Wooden furniture is made in the highlands where plenty of trees grow.
   b. _____ Reed mats made in Mexico are the nicest in the world.
   c. _____ Clay water jars shaped like pineapples are made in one Mexican village.
   d. _____ Mexican craftspeople take more time with their crafts than any other group of people.

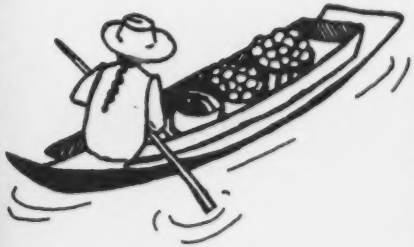
Comprehension

Read the story.

Thailand's Floating Markets

Which would you rather do, go grocery shopping or take a ride in a boat? You could do both at once if you lived in a country called Thailand. Thailand is a country near China. Part of it sticks out into the sea, and the land is cut by a very long river. Leading away from this river are many canals. These canals are called *klongs*.

In much of the countryside these canals are especially important. If you were to visit Thailand, you could take a boat trip to see the many floating markets.



The special boats are called *sampans*. They are like canoes, but are wider and flat on the bottom. Usually people make them go by pushing with a long pole. These sampans are loaded with food of all kinds. The people sell rice, noodles, corn, chickens, oranges, bananas, and other foods. The customers call out, telling what they need to buy. The sellers call out, telling what they have for sale.

There are also stores along the boardwalk set up on stilts. These stores sell clothing, refreshments, and souvenirs.

These floating markets are busy for only half a day. By afternoon all the boats have gone.

Comprehension

Answer the questions about the story.

1. Find Thailand on the map.
   Circle the names of the countries that border Thailand.

   a. Burma b. China c. Laos d. Vietnam e. Cambodia

2. Circle on the map the river that flows through Thailand with all its canals.

3. Match the English words with those used in Thailand.

   a. canal • • **sampan**
   b. wide boat with a flat bottom • • **klong**

4. The villagers of Thailand raise most of their own food. Circle the names of the foods mentioned in the story.

   a. corn b. fruit c. potatoes d. rice e. carrots

5. What problems do you think people might have with buying and selling goods in a floating market?

Read the story.

OPOSSUM

When the opossum wraps its tail around a branch and hangs, its front feet are free to gather food. Mice, moles, toads, worms, and berries are tasty meals for opossums.

The opossum is a special animal. It has something no other animal in North America has. The opossum has a pouch just like the kangaroo has. Baby opossums are very tiny (about the size of honeybees) and cannot take care of themselves when they are born. Right after they are born, baby opossums crawl into their mother's pouch. There they stay for about two months. When they are as big as mice, the babies crawl out to ride on their mother's back.

When the opossum is attacked, it tricks its enemy by pretending to faint. The attacker thinks the opossum is dead and leaves it alone.

If you go looking for an opossum, search during the night. Opossums hide during the day, climb trees if they have to, and carry their babies with them. At night the opossum hunts for its food.

Comprehension

Circle the answer to each question.

1. The opossum_____ to gather fruit from a tree.

   a. climbs the branches b. hangs by its tail
   c. swings from tree to tree

2. An opossum is a special North American animal because of its _____.

   a. tail b. fur c. pouch

3. The opossum uses its pouch to _____.

   a. carry its young b. carry its food c. hide when in danger

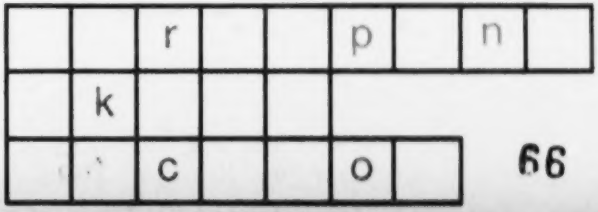
4. When an opossum is attacked, it_____. **a. shoots its quills b. plays dead c. runs away**

5. Read the characteristics of other woodland animals. Write their names in the puzzle. The letter clues will help you.

a. body covered with quills

b. sprays its enemies

c. masked face



66

Comprehension

Read the story about a famous inventor.

Did you know that the electric lamp is over one hundred years old? The electric lamp is the greatest invention of one of the world's greatest inventors, Thomas Edison.

There are many stories about the young Thomas Edison and his endless curiosity. If Thomas read a book about science, he wanted to see for himself if the facts in the book were true. He might read about the experiments of Ben Franklin and then try them out himself. There is one story that Thomas tied wires to the tails of two cats and then rubbed their fur together, hoping to make electricity.

Because he needed supplies for his science lab, Thomas got a job. At the age of twelve he sold candy and newspapers on a daily train. He built a laboratory in one corner of the baggage car. He set up a small printing press and published a daily newspaper. At age fifteen, he became a night operator in the telegraph office and worked as a telegrapher for the next six years.

Edison spent his spare time making new gadgets. At age twenty-one, he began his career as an inventor. Within the next ten years he invented the phonograph and the electric lamp.

Comprehension

Answer the questions.

1. Circle the words that tell about Thomas Edison.
   a. curious person b. creative poet c. great inventor d. famous American

2. Circle the best title for this story.
   a. The Story of the First Light Bulb
   b. Working for the Railroad c. The Boy Who Became an Inventor

3. In the story the word *gadget* means _____.
   a. a new toy b. an object; tool; device c. a small printing press

When Thomas Edison worked in the telegraph office, he wrote messages from Morse Code. Use Morse Code to write the following sentence about Edison.

a	.–	c	–.–.	i	..	o	–––	u	..–				
b	–...	d	–..	j	.–––	p	.––.	v	...–				
		e	.	k	–.–	q	––.–	w	.––				
		f	..–.	l	.–..	r	.–.	x	–..–				
		g	––.	m	––	s	...	y	–.––				
		h	....	n	–.	t	–	z	––..				

___ ___ ___

Comprehension

Weather is the condition of the air at a certain time and place. The weather may be hot or cold, clear, partly cloudy, or cloudy. The weather may bring snow, rain, frost, fog, thunderstorms, hail, or plenty of sunshine.

Many people listen to the weather forecast each morning. What people wear and do depends on the weather for the day.

Read each weather forecast and make a choice of your own.
Write the letter of your answer in the blank.

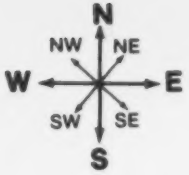
_____ 1. This afternoon's forecast is for thunderstorms.
- **a. You would plan an afternoon picnic.**
- **b. You would carry an umbrella and raincoat with you.**
- **c. You would take a field trip to the zoo.**

_____ 2. Expect sleet turning into snow with icy road conditions.
- **a. You would stay inside if at all possible.**
- **b. You would take a drive to your friend's house in the next city.**
- **c. You would wash and wax your car.**

_____ 3. Today will be filled with sunshine and temperatures in the low 90's.
- **a. You would wear your heaviest wool clothing.**
- **b. You would spend the day indoors painting the kitchen.**
- **c. You would spend the day at the lake.**

Weather Map Symbols

Clear ○
Partly cloudy ◐
Cloudy ●
Sunshine
Rain
Snow
Fog (F)
Wind direction



High and low temperature for the day 48/26

Use the weather map to answer the questions.

1. How many states are shown on the weather map? _____
2. Which states are reporting snowfall?

_____

3. Which states are reporting sunshine?

_____

4. How many states have a high temperature in the 30's? _____
5. Is the wind blowing from the northwest in the states having snow? YES NO
6. Which state is having rain? _____
7. Which state is having partly cloudy conditions?

_____

Comprehension

The Sunrise Cafe is the most popular restaurant in town for serving breakfast. Read the breakfast menu and answer the following questions.

Sunrise Cafe

Breakfast is served daily from 5:30 a.m. until 12:00 noon.

#1	1 egg, toast	1.10
#2	2 eggs, toast	1.35
#3	2 eggs; sausage, bacon, or ham; toast	2.55
#4	2 eggs; sausage, bacon, or ham; pancakes	2.70
#5	pancakes	1.15
#6	pancakes; sausage, bacon, or ham	1.95
#7	waffles	1.60

Beverages

orange juice	large	.95
	small	.60
milk		.60
hot chocolate		.55
coffee, tea (free refills)		.50

Side Orders

biscuits	.75
hash browns	.85
melon (in season)	.70
bran muffin	.65
donut	.45

Use the menu to answer the following questions.
Circle the correct answer.

Comprehension

1. What is a menu?

   a. a list of grocery prices
   b. a list of food and prices
   c. a list of restaurants

2. During how many hours a day does the restaurant serve breakfast?

   a. 6 hours, 30 minutes
   b. 7 hours
   c. 5 hours, 30 minutes

3. Why do you think each meal is numbered?

   a. for faster cooking
   b. for a nicer-looking menu
   c. for faster and easier ordering

4. Which meals include eggs?

   a. 1—5 **b. 1—4** **c. 2—6**

5. What is the difference between #3 and #4?

   a. the number of eggs
   b. waffles are included in #4
   c. #3 has toast and #4 has pancakes

6. What is the cost of #2 with melon and coffee?

   a. $2.55 **b. $2.45** **c. $2.15**

7. How much more is #6 than #2?

   a. 50¢ **b. 85¢** **c. 60¢**

8. What is the cost of two orders of #6, two large orange juices, one order of hash browns, and one hot chocolate?

   a. $6.20
   b. $7.20
   c. $7.10

Comprehension

1. The Weaver family is leaving for a vacation.
For their trip they needed to buy some last-minute supplies.

This is what they purchased:

sunglasses for Mom	$10.98
dental floss	$1.19
toothpaste	$1.89
suntan lotion	$2.89
insect spray	$3.59
snacks	$7.25

What was the total amount of money that the Weavers spent?

TOTAL ..... _____

Would a twenty-dollar bill pay for the supplies? YES NO

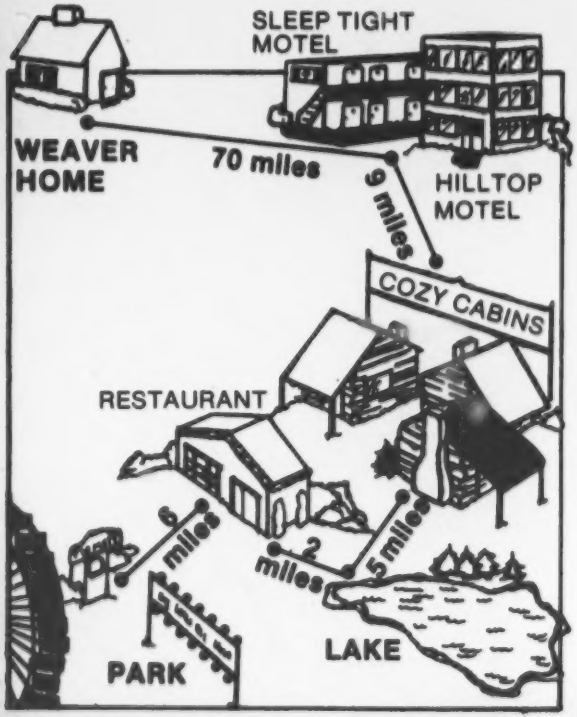
---

2. Before leaving for the trip, the family got information on places to stay. They were trying to find the cheapest rates for two adults and two children. This is what they found:

Sleep Tight Motel	Cozy Cabins	Hilltop Motel
Double—$28.00 $5 extra per child	$35 a day per family	1 person—$30 3 persons—$40 2 persons—$35 4 persons—$45

Which place has the cheapest rate for a family of four? 73

The map shows how many miles the family traveled from place to place on their trip.



1. How many miles did the Weavers travel from their home to the Cozy Cabins?

_____

2. The Weavers left the cabins one day to spend the day at the lake. How many miles did they drive to the lake and back?

_____

3. One night the Weavers ate at the restaurant. How many miles did they drive to the restaurant and back to the cabins?

_____

4. There was an amusement park nearby. How far was the park from the Cozy Cabins?

_____

Comprehension

Advertisements in the newspapers give the reader information about a product that is for sale.

Use the information in the following ads to circle the answer to each question.

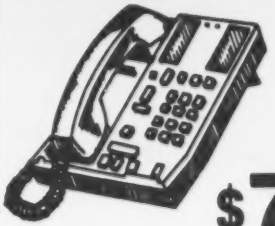
SLIM LINE PHONE
ROTARY OR TOUCH DIAL

$29.99

WIRELESS PHONE UP TO 700 FT
TOUCH DIAL

$59.99

16 MEMORY ROTARY OR TOUCH
SPEAKER PHONE



$79.99

1. How many phone models are wireless?
   a. one b. two c. three

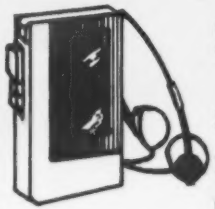
2. How many models are available as a rotary or as a touch dial?
   a. one b. two c. three

3. What is the price difference between the wireless phone and the slim line?
   a. $20.00 b. $30.00 c. $18.00

Comprehension

4. Which features does the most expensive model have that the other two models do not?
   a. touch dial b. 16 memory and trimline c. speaker and 16 memory

$24.99
FM STEREO RADIO WITH HEADPHONES



$34.99
STEREO CASSETTE WITH HEADPHONES

$119.99
AM/FM RADIO RECORDER WITH BUILT IN SPEAKERS AND EARPHONES

5. How many sale items include headphones? **a. one b. two c. three**

6. Does the item for $24.99 include a cassette player? **YES NO**

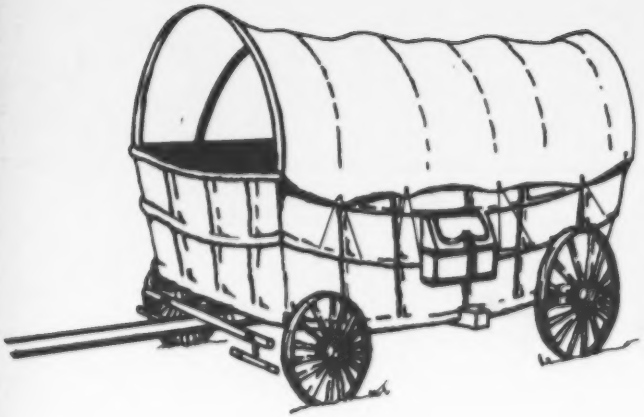
7. How much is the item that has an AM/FM radio and cassette recorder?
   a. $24.99 b. $34.99 c. $119.99

8. What is the price difference between the stereo cassette and the FM radio, both with headphones?
   a. $10.00 b. $95.00 c. $85.00

Comprehension

Read the story.

LAURA INGALLS WILDER



Laura Ingalls Wilder used her gift of words to describe her family's part in settling the American frontier. She was sixty-five years old by then. With clear memory she described life as it was over a hundred years ago.

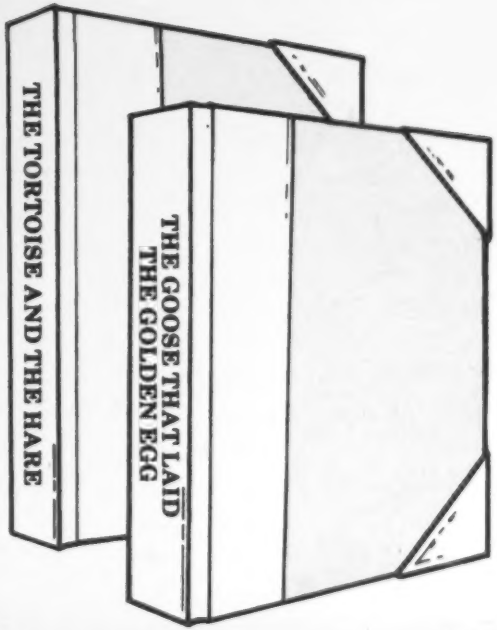
Laura wrote first about her Wisconsin home, the *Little House in the Big Woods,* where she was born. Her books that followed recalled her family's life in Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and the Dakota Territory. Through her stories she shares the excitement of traveling to new places in a covered wagon. She introduces us to her family and friends. She describes the homes she lived in, life on a farm, and the one-room schoolhouse. By writing about her childhood experiences, Laura Ingalls Wilder has given her readers a true feeling of pioneer life as it once was.

Read each fact about Laura Ingalls Wilder's life. Write the circled number on the map in the state that is being described.

1. Laura was born in the big woods of Wisconsin.
2. The girls grew up in Walnut Grove, Minnesota, by Plum Creek.
3. In *Little House on the Prairie,* Laura describes her long trip to Kansas in a covered wagon.
4. As the result of an illness, Laura's sister, Mary, became blind and went to the Iowa School for the Blind.
5. Laura married Almanzo Wilder in a town called DeSmet, which is located in what is now South Dakota.
6. The "Little House" books were written at Rocky Ridge Farm in Mansfield, Missouri. This farmhouse is now a museum open to visitors.

Comprehension

Read the story.



Aesop, the Teacher

Do you know the story of "The Tortoise and the Hare" or "The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg"? These stories and hundreds more are said to have come from a famous storyteller named Aesop.

Legend says that Aesop lived in Greece more than twenty-five hundred years ago. He was a slave. After he was freed by his master, he traveled all over the country telling his stories. Many of Aesop's stories were old Greek folktales. But because Aesop told them over and over with his great skill, he has been given credit for them.

Aesop's stories are fables. A fable is a story that never really happened but usually teaches a lesson. The main characters in Aesop's fables were usually talking animals.

Even though Aesop's stories are hundreds of years old, the lessons he taught are still true today.

Circle the answer to each question.

1. According to legend, Aesop lived in _____.

   a. Greece b. Italy c. England

2. Many of Aesop's fables were based on _____.

   a. his own experiences b. Greek folktales c. stories he had read

3. Aesop is known today as a _____.

   a. poor slave b. writer of animal stories c. skillful storyteller

4. The information we have about Aesop is according to legend.

   A *legend* is _____.

   a. a true story based on fact b. a fairy tale

   c. a story passed down through the years that many people believed to be true

5. Why do you think Aesop's fables are still so popular today? _____

_____

6. Check any of these tales of Aesop that you may have read.

   ☐ "The Tortoise and the Hare" ☐ "The City Mouse and Country Mouse"

   ☐ "The Goose that Laid the Golden Egg" ☐ "The Ant and the Grasshopper"

Read the story.

The Lion and the Mouse

A lion was napping in the shade when he was awakened by a mouse running across his back. Angry, he clapped his paw over the mouse. He was just ready to eat it when the mouse begged to be set free. The lion felt sorry for the mouse and let him go.

Not long after, the lion happened to become trapped in a hunter's net. When he could not free himself, he began to roar. The mouse, hearing him, rushed to the net. He set to work chewing through the ropes, and he set the lion free.

1. Circle the lesson taught by the fable.
   a. If you often lie, do not expect others to believe you when you do tell the truth.
   b. Those who show kindness to another will often have kindness returned to them.
   c. Never judge another person by the way he or she looks.

2. Describe a kind act that you did for someone this week.

3. Read the following modern fable.

> The final tryouts for the team were one week away. Tracey, Michael, and Karin were practicing out on the field. They saw Pete walk by. They called to him to join them. But Pete wanted to go swimming instead. Each day the three friends went to practice. Each day Pete gave an excuse for not joining them. On the day of the tryouts, Tracey, Michael, and Karin made the team. Pete did not. He became very angry.

Did Pete have the right to become angry? YES NO

What lesson do you think Pete learned from this?

Comprehension

After completing pages 78, 79, 80, and 81, do the following activity. Read the paragraph and write a word to fill each blank.

Fables

Throughout the years many fables have been written. A _____ is a short story that is meant to teach a _____ . These stories have many interesting characters. The more popular fables have talking _____ as main characters rather than people. Even though fables were told in many different parts of the _____ , probably the most famous teller of fables was a man from Greece named _____ .

These fables are hundreds of _____ old, and yet the lessons they _____ will never grow old.

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Oral Reading

Read this story out loud.

One summer day my grandfather and I were listening to the radio. All of a sudden the music was interrupted by a news bulletin. The newscaster announced:

> "A large sea creature has just been spotted in a lake in Scotland. It is said to be about thirty feet or nine meters long. It has large flippers and one or two humps. It has a very long neck. Many people have surrounded the lake hoping to get a look at this dinosaurlike animal."

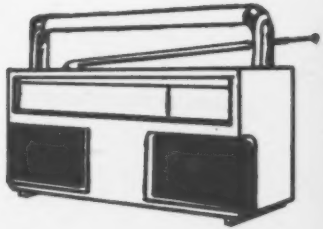
I did not believe the announcement. Then my grandfather told me that a creature just like the one that was described has been seen many times in Scotland for hundreds of years. This creature is known as "Nessie," the monster that swims the waters of Loch Ness. Many people claim that they have seen the monster. Some have even taken photographs. Do you suppose that a kind of dinosaur really does live in the waters of this lake?

Turn the page to answer some questions.

Comprehension

Answer the questions about the story. Do not look back.

1. Circle the best title for the story.
   a. My Favorite Radio Station
   b. Grandfather, the Storyteller
   c. The Unsolved Mystery of Loch Ness



2. If the monster of Loch Ness was reported for the first time in the year 565, how many years ago was that? _____

3. The Scottish word for *bay* is *firth* and for *lake* is *loch*.
   Rewrite these sentences. Replace the underlined English word with the Scottish word.
   a. Many of Scotland's rivers flow into wide <u>*bays*</u>.

_____

   b. Most of Scotland's <u>*lakes*</u> are found in the deep valleys.

_____

Read the story to yourself.

Can you usually tell the age of a person by looking at him or her? You might be able to guess about how old the person is, but it is difficult to guess the exact age of a person.

Some living things give us a very good idea of how old they are. Have you ever looked at the end of a tree that has been cut down? As new wood grows inside the bark, the tree becomes larger. Each year a new band of bark will grow. To tell how many years a tree has lived, count the bands or rings inside the bark. Each band will even be a different color because of age.

If you ever have the chance to catch a wild mountain sheep, called a Bighorn, look at the rings on its bumpy horns. There will be one ring for each year of its life.

The next time you catch a fish, look at its scales. On some fish the scales have ringlike marks. As the fish grows, so do the scales. Each year one more ring is added to each scale. Count the rings on a fish's scale to tell how many years old the fish is.

Turn the page to answer some questions.

Comprehension

Answer the questions about the story. Do not look back.

1. Write the number that tells how many years old each of these is.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. If you look at the inside of a tree trunk, you might notice that some rings are wider than others. Why do you think this is so?

   a. During certain years a tree may grow more. **b. Each year the rings become twice as large.**

   c. The rings may look different but really are not.

3. Circle the best title for the story.

   a. The Life of a Bighorn Sheep **b. Telling the Age of Living Things**

   c. Scaling a Fish

4. Can you always tell the exact age of a person? YES NO

Give a reason. _____

87

Read this story out loud. Say the words you think are missing.

Oral Reading

Exploding Mountains

Have you ever seen a mountain explode? A volcano is a _____ that has an opening. Through this opening hot rock, gases, and ashes pour out.

A _____ starts with a hole in the ground. Far under the ground the earth's hot temperature melts the rock. This melted _____ is pushed through the _____ in the earth. As more and more rock is _____ out, a mountain grows. It is not safe to be near an exploding _____ . The hot rock, _____ , and ashes could burn you.

History tells us of entire towns and villages that were buried under the hot _____ that _____ from an erupting volcano. People used to believe that fire-breathing dragons lived under the _____ and caused the volcanoes. Now we know that this is not true. Because of scientific studies, the cause of a volcano can be explained to us.

Turn the page to answer some questions.

Comprehension

Answer the questions about the story. Do not look back.

1. Write **yes** or **no** to answer the questions.

   a. _____ Is a volcano a mountain that explodes?

   b. _____ Do ashes, gases, and hot rock escape from a volcano?

   c. _____ Would you want to climb an exploding volcano?

   d. _____ Is it dangerous to be near an active volcano?

   e. _____ Is the temperature inside the earth hot enough to melt rock?

   f. _____ Do fire-breathing dragons cause volcanoes to erupt?

2. Read the following definitions.

lava (lä'və) *n.* melted rock that comes out of a volcano when it erupts.

molten (mōl'tən) *adj.* melted.

   a. Write the word that names volcanic rock. _____

   b. Write the word that describes rock as it escapes from a volcano. _____

   c. Complete the sentence. _____ is _____ rock.

Silent Reading

Read this story to yourself.

An Adventure Down a Gopher Hole

Alice's soccer team had a problem. Their playing field had been invaded by gophers. So far, two players had twisted their ankles stepping into gopher holes. The gophers soon left, after finding a nearby field with less traffic! The holes were filled in. Practices were held as usual.

One day the ball disappeared down a big hole that no one had seen along the sidelines. No one could reach the ball. They even tried to get it with bubble gum on the end of a stick.

Suddenly Alice had a brainstorm. Instead of calling off the practice, the coach patted Alice on the back and told everyone to get ready to play.

What do you think Alice will do to get the ball?

Turn the page and write what you think.

Comprehension

Write what you think Alice's plan is for getting the ball out of the gopher hole.

Suppose some gophers have invaded your yard. What kind of problems might result? What could you do about it?

Read this story out loud.

Oral Reading

Galloping Greenery

It is late autumn, and the cold November winds are blowing across the prairie. The stream is all dried up now. Up through one of the cracks in the hard, dry mud grows a round plant with sharp thorns. The plant shakes with each gust of wind. Then suddenly—whoosh!

Off it goes, rolling up and out of the creek bed. It goes bouncing over a fence and leaping past a surprised herd of cattle. It then dances out of sight.

What is this piece of high-speed shrubbery? Where is it going?

Believe it or not, it is called a tumbleweed. As it streaks across the countryside, it plants millions of seeds along the way. Then the next spring season will bring hundreds of new tumbleweed plants, bearing small white blossoms.

The next time you are on the plains you just might spot a tumbleweed or two. But you will have to look quickly. After all, they are the fastest plants in the west!

Turn the page to answer some questions.

Comprehension

Answer the questions about the story. Do not look back.

1. Circle the main idea of the story.

   a. Tumbleweeds are an unusual type of prairie plant. **b. River beds dry up each autumn.**

   c. Herds of cattle graze on the prairie.

2. Circle the words that tell how a tumbleweed moves.

   a. rolls **b. leaps** **c. bounces** **d. streaks** **e. dances** **f. jogs**

3. The story gave several facts about tumbleweeds. Read each fact. Circle if it is true or false.

a. The tumbleweed plant has thorns.	**true**	**false**
b. Tumbleweed plants blow across the prairie all year long.	**true**	**false**
c. The tumbleweed is a flowering plant.	**true**	**false**
d. You can see the tumbleweed growing on the western plains.	**true**	**false**
e. The tumbleweed is green for twelve months of the year.	**true**	**false**
f. The tumbleweed is a round shrub.	**true**	**false**

4. A tumbleweed can be described as a flowering plant with thorns that grows best in a dry climate. Circle the name of another plant that fits this description. **a. daisy** **b. rose** **c. cactus**

Reading Skills Check List

(Adapted from the Barbe Reading Skills Check List—Fourth Level)

The following are the reading skills presented in this book with the corresponding page numbers. Place a check mark by the skills that are done well.

I. Word Recognition Skills

A. Phonics

1. Consonant sounds (pages 7, 8,) _____
2. Consonant blends (page 9) _____
3. Vowel sounds (pages 10, 11, 12, 13, 14) _____
4. R-controlled vowels (page 10, 11) _____

B. Word Structure

1. Compound words (page 15)_____
2. Contractions (page 16) _____
3. Possessive nouns (page 17) _____
4. Prefixes (pages 18, 19) _____
5. Suffixes (pages 20, 22) _____
6. Base words (page 21) _____
7. Syllabication (pages 23, 24, 25, 26)

C. Vocabulary

1. Word meanings (pages 27, 28) _____
2. Synonyms (pages 28, 29) _____
3. Antonyms (page 31) _____
4. Describing words (page 32) _____
5. Homophones (page 33) _____
6. Categories (page 34) _____
7. Similes (page 35) _____
8. Vocabulary in content areas (page 36) _____
9. Analogies (page 37) _____
10. Idioms (page 38) _____

II. Study Skills

A. Dictionary Skills

1. Parts of the dictionary (page 39) _____
2. Guide words (page 40) _____
3. Dictionary respellings (page 41) _____
4. Using the dictionary (pages 42-43) _____

B. Reference Skills

1. Using the encyclopedia (page 44) _____
2. Using an index (page 45) _____

C. Reading a map (pages 46-47)_____

D. Outlining (pages 48-49)_____

E. Reading a time line (pages 50-51)_____

F. Reading a bar graph (page 52)_____

III. Comprehension Skills

A. Association of ideas of materials read

1. Details that support a main idea (page 53) _____
2. Sequence (pages 54, 55) _____
3. Cause and effect (page 56) _____
4. Drawing conclusions (pages 57, 68) _____

B. Reading in the content areas

1. Social Studies (pages 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63) _____
2. Science (pages 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69) _____
3. Mathematics (pages 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75) _____
4. Literature (pages 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82) _____

C. Cloze Passages (pages 57, 82, 87) _____

D. Oral reading with questions (pages 83, 84, 87, 88, 91, 92) _____

E. Silent reading with questions (pages 85, 86, 89, 90) _____

Answer Key

page 7

1. s
2. s
3. s
4. d
5. d
6. s
7. d
8. s
9. s
10. s

page 8

(ph)one, o(ff)er, (ph)oto, lau(gh), tou(gh), rou(gh), grie(f), stu(ff), (f)ence, sni(ff), sa(f)e
ph, ff, gh, f

page 9

1. bl(i)zzard
2. pl(a)stic
3. cr(i)cket
4. str(a)nge
5. cl(e)ver
6. fr(ee)dom
7. (ph)ize
8. fl(oo)r

YES

1. cricket
2. prize
3. floor
4. blizzard

page 10

1. pear
2. share
3. where
4. hair
5. wear
6. fair
7. care
8. pair
9. there
10. pare

1. yes
2. ear, are, ere, air
3. pear, pair, pare

page 11

1. serve, first
2. perk, fern
3. her, world
4. bird, worm
5. stir, burn

yes

ir, er, or, ur

1. /ē/
2. /ā/
3. /o͞o/
4. /e/
5. /ou/

page 12

1. path, have
2. leave, scene
3. joke, load
4. tooth, loose
5. try, smile
6. noun, clown
7. fern, churn
8. stick, still
9. coins, boil
10. taught, fought

page 13

1. stat(ue)
2. fr(ee)dom
3. p(ie)ce
4. p(eo)ple
5. w(oo)den
6. r(ai)nfall
7. g(ee)se
8. cr(ea)se
9. g(ue)ss
10. f(a)m

1. scr(ee)n
2. t(oo)thache
3. f(ie)ld
4. app(ea)r
5. pl(ea)se
6. qu(ee)n
1. groan
2. heavily
3. increase
4. parakeet
5. succeed

page 14

1. (e)mpty
2. th(u)nder
3. l(ea)ther
4. h(u)ndred
5. l(i)sten
6. t(e)nnis
7. (a)ddress
8. r(a)cket
9. r(u)ffles

page 15

1. rainfall—b
2. outstanding—a
3. streetcar—c
4. softball—b
5. greenhouse—a
6. driveway—c

page 16

1. I'm—I am
2. I've—I have
3. I'll—I will
4. We're—We are
5. That'll—That will
6. won't—will not
7. We'll—We will

page 17

1. girl's
2. boys'
3. aunts'
4. friend's
5. horse's
6. goat's

pages 18 and 19

1. dis-agree, not agree
2. pre-cook, cooked before
3. un-fair, not fair
4. pre-heat, heat ahead of time
5. dis-approve, not approve
6. un-certain, not certain
7. re-carpet, carpet again

page 20

1. arriving—arrive
2. equally—equal
3. painter—paint
4. friendly—friend
5. hopeless—hope
6. painful—pain
7. slowly—slow
8. improvement—improve

page 21

thought	dirt
like	grin
wash	run
place	trace
honest	taste
friend	hour
write	sad
kind	

page 22

1. -less
2. -ful
3. -er
4. -est

1. louder—loud
2. hopeful—hope
3. fearless—fear
4. brightest—bright
5. busier—busy

page 23

1. ap-ples
2. watch-ing
3. quick-ly
4. prob-lem
5. sneak-ers
6. na-tion
7. re-turn
8. ped-als

page 24

1. maple
2. cradle
3. turtle
4. squirrel
5. straighten
6. valley
7. program
8. prepare
9. question
10. pencil
11. tonight
12. pepper

page 25

1. (or-)ty 1
2. (co)-or 1
3. di-(vide) 2
4. (wa)-ter 1
5. con-(fess) 2
6. (mod)-el 1
7. to-(night) 2

8. fam-on 1
9. din-ner 1
10. de-cide 2
11. re-ply 2
12. car-rot 1
13. peo-ple 1
14. sur-prise 2
15. trou-ble 1
16. pur-ple 1
17. re-port 2
18. a-mous 1
19. quilt-y 1
20. lan-guage 1
21. hon-ey 1
22. gui-tar 2
23. ho-tel 2
24. or-der 1

Total, column 1—11
Total, column 2—11
Total, column 3—11
yes
33

page 26
1. got-ten
2. sim-ple
3. shoe-shine
4. friend-ly
1. el-e-phant
2. per-for-mance
3. in-stru-ment
4. tri-cy-cle
5. ad-mis-sion
6. in-tro-duce
7. man-ag-er
8. to-mor-row
9. au-di-ence
10. im-por-tant
11. re-mem-ber
12. e-quip-ment

page 27

1. a	4. c
2. c	5. b
3. b	6. a

page 28

1. b	5. b
2. a	6. a
3. b	7. a
4. a	8. b

page 29

Across
3. total
4. below
6. flower
7. start
9. simple
10. leave

Down
1. after
2. almost
3. twirl
5. sunrise
6. prize

page 30
1. dawn
2. coast
3. hurt
4. cheerful
5. difficult
6. recall
7. job
8. discover

page 31
1. calm, disturbed
2. lost, found
3. believe, doubt
4. fake, real
5. continue, stop
6. many, few
7. ask, answer
8. strange, ordinary
9. lowered, raised
10. showing, hiding

page 32
1. loud, creaky, screeching
2. sweet, fishy, fresh
3. sour, stale, bitter
4. beautiful, shiny, colorful
5. soft, rough, damp
1. friendly, funny
2. thick, woolen
3. shrill, young

page 33

1. herd	5. fare
2. whole	6. week
3. write	7. rode
4. too	8. hour

page 34
1. careers
2. subjects
3. trees
4. drinks or beverages
5. bodies of water
6. flowers
1. tire
2. Wednesday
3. octopus

page 35
1. runner—bullet, a
2. fog—curtain, b
3. fur—velvet, b
4. trees—pretzels, a

page 36
1. mathematics
2. music
3. mathematics
4. science
5. art
6. music
7. science

page 37

1. b	5. c
2. a	6. a
3. c	7. c
4. b	8. b

page 38

1. a	4. a
2. b	5. a
3. b	6. b

page 39

1. first	1. yes
2. last	2. yes
3. last	3. no
4. middle	4. no
5. first	5. yes
6. last	
7. last	
8. middle	
9. first	

page 40
1. monkey, b
2. peacock's, a
3. sheep, c
4. seal, a
5. beavers, b
6. opossum, c

page 41
1. please
2. plural
3. piano
4. pilot
5. question
6. quarterback
7. quart
8. quiet

page 42 and 43
1. shook, spring
2. nine
3. a. verb
   b. adjective
   c. noun
4. four
5. three
6. four
7. a c
8. similar
9. sport
10. 1
11. 1
12. sport, spring
13. similar—c
    silent—e
    solo—a
    soften—b
    shook—d

page 44
1. b
2. a. 5 d. 12
   b. 17 e. 11
   c. 3 f. 21
3. a. Iowa—10
   b. radio—16
   c. solar—18 (or energy)
   d. Frost—7
   e. Eskimos—6

page 45
1. desert, giant
2. 11, 12, 15
3. 48, 50
4. yes
5. 18, 19

page 46
1. a, b, d, f
2. l. f 5. b
   2. c 6. g
   3. a 7. d
   4. e

page 47

1. a	4. a
2. b	5. b
3. c	

pages 48 and 49
I. Animal Life
   A. Horned toad
   B. Spiny-tailed lizard
   C. Kangaroo rat
   D. Camel

II. Plant Life
A. Sagebrush
B. Mesquite tree
C. Cactus

pages 50 and 51
1. b 4. a 7. a
2. a 5. b 8. b
3. c 6. c 9. a

page 52
1. b 3. c 5. a
2. a 4. b

page 53
1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9

pages 54 and 55
Group A—c Group B—a Group C—b
Group D—a Group E—c

page 56
1. My bike is rusty [redacted]
2. I am tired this morning [redacted]
3. [redacted] and was late for school.
4. Carmen is very hungry [redacted]
5. [redacted] Carol and Joe got the best scores on the test.

1. a, b 2. a, c 3. b, c 4. a, b

page 57
1. a reptile
2. a lot of vitamin C
3. sunlight to live
4. a warm climate

pages 58 and 59
1. a, c, d, e, g, h
2. 1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

pages 60 and 61
1. c
2. yes
3. a
4. a. F c. F
   b. O d. O

pages 62 and 63
1. a, c, e
2. Check the map.
3. a. klong
   b. sampan
4. a, b, d
5. Answers will vary.

pages 64 and 65
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. b
5. a. porcupine
   b. skunk
   c. raccoon

pages 66 and 67
1. a, c, d 2. c 3. b
His favorite invention was the phonograph.

page 68
1. b 2. a 3. c

page 69
The upper peninsula of Michigan is not shown.
1. six
2. Michigan, Ohio
3. Tennessee, Alabama
4. two
5. yes
6. Kentucky
7. Indiana

pages 70 and 71
1. b 3. c 5. c 7. c
2. a 4. b 6. a 8. b

pages 72 and 73
1. $27.79 no
2. Cozy Cabins
1. 79 miles
2. 10 miles
3. 14 miles
4. 13 miles

pages 74 and 75
1. a 5. c
2. b 6. no
3. b 7. c
4. c 8. a

pages 76 and 77
1. Wisconsin
2. Minnesota
3. Kansas
4. Iowa
5. Dakota Territory
6. Missouri

pages 78 and 79
1. a
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. Answers will vary.
6. Answers will vary.

pages 80 and 81
1. b
2. Answers will vary.
3. Answers will vary.

page 82
fable, lesson, animals, world, Aesop, years, teach

pages 83 and 84
1. c
2. 1419 or more
3. a. Many of Scotland's rivers flow into wide firths.
   b. Most of Scotland's lochs are found in the deep valleys.

page 85 and 86
1. a. 7 b. 10 c. 5
2. a
3. b
4. no Answers will vary.

pages 87 and 88
Possible answers:
mountain, volcano, rock, hole, pushed, volcano, gases, rock, poured, earth
1. a. yes
   b. yes
   c. no
   d. yes
   e. yes
   f. no
2. a. lava
   b. molten
   c. Lava, molten

pages 89 and 90
Answers will vary.

pages 91 and 92
1. a
2. a, b, c, d, e
3. a. true d. true
   b. false e. false
   c. true f. true
4. c